

# DWIGHT'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

AND

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

EDITED BY THEODORE DWIGHT,  
*Express Office, 112 Broadway.*

PRICE 4 CENTS, SINGLE.  
\$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847.

No. 30.



THE PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH, SEEN FROM CAIRO.

The traveller in Egypt, when he has ascended the hill above Cairo, and stands looking down upon the scene which is spread below, surveys a tract of country, which has been regarded with peculiar interest for more than two thousand years. It attracted the special attention of ancient writers; and in modern times, when the state of the people began to permit travellers to visit the plain embraced within this view, every intelligent reader considered it one of the regions of the earth most worthy of his attention and enquiry. The French savans who accompanied Napoleon, in his invasion of Egypt, afforded to Europe and America the first authentic information on various subjects relating to that country, and especially this portion of it, which had been collected in many centuries; and the extracts we have already given from the most popular writer of their number, Denon, afford some ideas of the curiosity before felt, and the degree in which it was satisfied. (see vol. i. ps. 81, 117, 392.

The costly and splendid work published by the French, containing the results of the observations and discoveries then made, is probably of much greater size and beauty than most of our readers imagine. It consists of forty royal folio volumes, printed in the most elegant style, with hundreds of large, colored copperplate engravings of temples, pyramids, obelisks, statues, tombs, views of scenery, &c., as well as hundreds more illustrating the various departments of natural history: plants and animals scientifically arranged and described, and accurately drawn. But it is not the information contained in that great work, extensive and valuable as it is, which now gives the scene represented in our print its chief interest. It is a vast amount of facts brought to light since that time, many years since that time, by the aid of the ancient writings found in different parts of the region under our eyes, and in other parts of Egypt. Of the manner in which the key to that system of writing

was found, we have spoken particularly before; and we will now only refer those of our readers who are not informed respecting it, to vol. i. ps. 67, 129. Some of the results to which the learned were able to arrive, by the interpretation of the hieroglyphics, are mentioned in vol. iii. p. 54. The reader may presume from those specimens, that at the time when the facts there mentioned were made known, intelligent travellers had many new points of interest connected with the region of which we are speaking. But this was not the limit of discovery: much more has since been brought to light. What it all amounts to, the world are not yet informed; but even what has been made known is too much in amount for us to attempt to give it, in the limited columns of this magazine. In pursuance of our customary plan, we shall attempt first to give a few correct ideas of some of the most important points in the case; and will now invite our readers to fix their attention upon the spot occupied by the three pyramids.

After all that had been copied from old writers, about these pyramids, and all that modern travellers had added, of their own observations and impressions, we might have been excusable for presuming, that the subject was exhausted. After participating with Denon in his enthusiasm, at the view from below, (see our vol. i. p. 117), and contemplating the surrounding scene from the summit of the great pyramid with Dr. Clarke, (see vol. i. p. 81), we would hardly fail to regard the sandy desert around, as having nothing farther to yield to us. Such were our feelings; but what was our surprise to hear, about two years ago, that when the Prussian scientific expedition reached Egypt, under the guidance of Lepsius, they hastened to Ghizeh, and there stopped. And, after months had passed, and we anxiously enquired concerning their movements, we were told over and over again, they were excavating at Ghizeh. In our ignorance we wondered at such trifling, as it seemed to be; and still more when the news came, that, soon after terminating their labors at that spot, the expedition returned home.

But later information has unravelled to us the mystery; and we have now some apprehension of the objects and results of the extensive excavations made on that remarkable spot. As Mr. Gliddon, in his

late course of lectures in this city, gave us the best account of them we have heard, we will give here a view of the notes we took on that occasion.

The peninsula on which the three pyramids are situated is so small, that a dozen more of the size of the two larger, would have nearly covered the whole of its surface. Several parts of that little plain were occupied by ancient walls, almost entirely covered by the sand, which seemed to have formed numerous small apartments or passages, and were supposed to be destitute of all interest. As no writer had pretended to assign to them any name or design likely to commend them to attention, they had been neglected by all visitors to the spot, who, with one consent, had confined their observations to the mighty structures which rise above them. But Lepsius, by some facts or conclusions at which he had arrived, had been led to look to those neglected remains for the most valuable results of his researches; and one or two hundred laborers were employed for months in excavating them.

Their use is now perfectly intelligible. They were neither the walls of a labyrinth, which some travellers have thought proper to name the remains of buildings whose plan they were too ignorant to understand; nor were they foundations of smaller pyramids, nor the remains of ancient habitations, nor works commenced and abandoned without any definite object. They were the tombs of the princes, favorites and officers of the monarchs who had their sepulchres in the pyramids; and the name, rank and family of each are signified in hieroglyphical inscriptions on the walls. Far below the arid surface of the desert, the indefatigable laborers found their toils rewarded by the daily discovery of apartments which had been concealed from human view from high antiquity. There was conclusive evidence at every step, to show that neither the Arabs, the Romans nor the Greeks, who had successively been rulers in the land of the pyramids, had intruded into the sepulchres which lay concealed at their feet.

And, what is still more remarkable, if the impress we have been correct, Lepsius found among the tombs those of a date previous to the "Shepherd Kings," or "Hickshos," with legends and pictures on the walls, recording historical



and genealogical facts, and representing objects, scenes and events in a most distinct and unquestionable manner. The winds had early overspread the surface of that spot of ground with the dry sand of the desert, and no moisture had come to impair the fabrics or to mar the inscriptions and paintings. The colors remain fresh and the lines and characters were easily copied by the artists of the expedition. The work was completed, after the labor of several months; and a work is soon to appear, which will present the result to the world.

Interesting as the details of these discoveries must be to every curious reader, their chief importance is said to arise from the light they throw upon subjects, which stood in need of illustration. Thus, for example, uncertainty has existed respecting the succession of certain Egyptian kings, the arrangement of dynasties, and the order or relations of certain events. And some such points, which appeared of but little import in themselves, have been so connected with others of great importance, that it was desirable to fix them with certainty. Now, in each tomb at Ghizeh, the hieroglyphic representation of the reigning king, was inscribed, as well as the names of the father, grandfather, &c., of the individual to whom it belonged; and thus, it will be seen, at once, a new check must be furnished on chronology and history.

We have wished, for sometime, to lay before our readers a few brief accounts of the discoveries made on this and several other branches of interesting enquiry. Several other points in Egyptian hierology we may notice among the first.

**THE TRANSFORMATION OF INSECTS.**—The analogies derived from the transformation of insects admit of some beautiful applications; which have not been neglected by pious entomologists. The three states of the caterpillar, larva and butterfly, have, since the time of the Greek poets, been applied to typify the human being; its terrestrial form, apparent death, and ultimate celestial destination; and it seems no more extraordinary that a sordid and crawling worm should become a beautiful and active fly; that an inhabitant of the dark and fœtid dunghill should, in an instant, entirely change its form, rise into the blue air, and enjoy the sunbeams; than that a being, whose pur-

suits have been after an undying name, and whose purest happiness has been derived from the acquisition of intellectual power and finite knowledge, should rise hereafter into a state of being where immortality is no longer a name, and ascend to the sources of Unbounded Power and Infinite Wisdom.

**EMANCIPATING WHITE SLAVES BY THOUSANDS.**—It appears that the work of abolishing slavery in Russia has just taken a vast step, thanks to the generosity, as noble as it was unexpected, of Mr. Ruminn, one of the principal proprietors of this country. Yielding to the impulse of a noble heart, this wealthy individual has suddenly granted complete enfranchisement to eight thousand serfs of both sexes, who belonged to him in the governments of Nijni and Riazan, and, what is more admirable in his conduct is, that completing his work of charity, he has abandoned to this population, restored to liberty by him, for a trifling rent, the enjoyment of the domains over which they are diffused. This double deed of charity has moreover been accomplished with a simplicity which still farther enhances its merit:

“On the departure of Mr. Ruminn from the domains which he had just so generously ceded, all the liberated serfs, with the exception of the sick, rushed in a mass to accompany him, whom they lately called their master, but whom they now called their father, even beyond the territory in which his domains are situated.

When the hour of separation at length arrived, it was not to eight thousand persons merely, that M. Ruminn had to address his thanks and adieus, but to twenty thousand persons, belonging to the population of other villages, who all, aroused by the echo of this great deed of humanity, had come to crowd around the generous liberator.

If we join this new fact to the efforts already made in Russia, by the prince of Woronzoff, the Count Potasoff and M. Kologrivoff, and especially to the powerful encouragement given by the Sovereign himself, may we not at least hope shortly to see the day of liberty dawn for so many thousands of men who still furnish the odious spectacle of slavery in the bosom of a Christian and civilised nation.

[Democratic Pacifique.]

### A Plan of Colonization for Ireland.

Copy of a letter presented to Lord John Russell, with the accompanying Memorial.

"14, Park Street, Grosvenor Square,  
London, March 31, 1847.

"My Lord—We have the honour to present to your lordship the enclosed memorial, with the list of names which we have been authorized to append to it.

"The main propositions which it embodies, and to which those who have signed it consider themselves pledged, are—1st, The necessity of systematic colonization, on a very large scale, from Ireland to Canada, and of the assistance of the state to promote it; 2d, The necessity of making religious provision for the emigrants; 3d, The advantage of enlisting private enterprise, in the form of agency, to carry out the plan; and 4th, A willingness to accept an income and property tax for the purpose of defraying the cost of the emigration.

"We hope to procure numerous adhesions to the principle of the memorial; which we will do ourselves the honor of transmitting to your Lordship after the Easter holidays; but we have thought it more respectful to your lordship to send it to you at once, without waiting for its circulation in Ireland.

"We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's very obedient servants,

"W. H. GREGORY, M. P.  
M. J. O'CONNELL, M. P.  
J. R. GODLEY."

"To the Right Honorable }  
Lord John Russell," }

Names authorized to be attached to the accompanying Memorial.

The Archbishop of Dublin; the Marquis of Ormonde; the Marquis of Ely; the Earl of Devon; the Earl of Desart; Lord Farnham; Lord Jocelyn; Sir A. J. Foster, Bart.; Colonel Wyndham, M. P. Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., M. P.; Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, M. P.; Alex. M'Carthy, Esq., M. P.; Sir Charles Coote, Bart., M. P.; R. B. Osborne, Esq., M. P.; Hon. James Maxwell, M. P.; Major Layard, M. P.; J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M. P.; Hon. S. Spring Rice, M. P.; M. J. O'Connell, Esq., M. P.; Wm. H. Gregory, Esq., M. P.; John Robert Godley, Esq.

Extracts from the Memorial to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c.

My Lord.—We the undersigned, being desirous of promoting emigration as a means of giving effect to other measures for permanently improving the condition of Ireland, beg leave to submit our views to your lordship, as the head of her majesty's government.

We must request at the outset, that our signatures to this address may be received as expressing only a general approval by each of us the plan which it recommends—not an adoption by us all of every particular opinion and statement contained in it. On matters of opinion relating to its main subject there are differences amongst us, and on matters of fact various degrees of information, such as to preclude us from professing an exact agreement except with regard to the object in view, and the means of attaining it. On these points, as both are here set forth, we entirely concur.

We are persuaded that emigration alone, on whatever scale, and however admirably conducted, would not merely fail to remedy the social evils of Ireland, but would be quite fruitless for that purpose.

It may be questioned, moreover, whether any practicable amount of employment on public works would be sufficient to permit the establishment of a real poor-law without confiscating the land.

It is perfectly notorious and undeniable that the destruction of the potato crop in Ireland must produce, not only an immense amount of temporary misery, but a complete revolution in the agriculture and social economy of that country. Hitherto, the great mass of the Irish agricultural laborers and their families (who constitute nearly three-fourths of the whole population) have depended almost entirely for their support on potatoes; that is, on the lowest and cheapest kind of food. Henceforward they must cease to do so; and, consequently, means must be found for supplying them with cereal food—that is, with food 'more than twice as expensive' as potatoes. This sudden and compulsory transition from a lower to a higher kind of food constitutes a phenomenon unparalleled in history; and we believe that public attention has not been sufficiently drawn to its inevitable consequences.



It follows from it, that the fund applicable to the payment of wages in Ireland must be suddenly more than doubled, or that a large proportion of the present laboring population must starve if they remain there. Now, it has been proved by the most incontestible evidences, that in order to provide this absolutely necessary increase in the wages-fund, a sum would be required considerably exceeding the whole rental of the country; so that, even on the hypothesis of the entire produce of the soil of Ireland being equally divided amongst its inhabitants, it would not suffice to satisfy their indispensable necessities.

In order, then to enable Ireland to feed her inhabitants, there are but two alternatives which can be suggested; first, the introduction of capital 'ab extra' to such an amount, and its application in such a manner, as will immediately and greatly increase production; or, secondly, such a diminution of the numbers to be fed as will preserve them within the limits of the existing resources. Capital will not flow into a country where the whole social system is in process of revolution, where millions are struggling for life, and where consequently there cannot be security or protection for person and property. Nor is this all: if the capital were on the spot, there is not the skill to make use of it. Farms must be enlarged, labor must be combined, a whole population must, in short, be educated afresh and induced to alter their habits, character, and mode of life, before the most lavish application of capital can produce the desired result. In England, only three laborers are employed on every hundred arable acres—in Ireland, eight. It follows, then, that if the agriculture of Ireland were brought up to the level of that of England, the change must be accompanied by such an increased economy of labor as would increase, to a proportionate extent, the surplus of laborers which even now exists.

These considerations suffice to show the utter inapplicability of the first alternative which we have stated.

The present emigration is good for the emigrants; but it has no closer relation to the cure of Irish distress, considered nationally, than a spark has to fire as a means of giving warmth.

Amongst the poorer classes in Ireland, there is a disposition to emigrate and set-

tle in new countries, which has no assignable limit. If, at this time, the power to emigrate were co-extensive with the inclination, millions would seek a home in countries where land is cheap, and the wages of labor and the profits of capital are both higher than anywhere in Europe. In that case, the entire process of an effectual social reform in Ireland might be commenced without delay. But the power to emigrate has obvious limits; it cannot exceed either the demand for immigrant labor in new countries, or the means possessed by the Irish poor of paying for a passage. The aim of our plan is to extend these limits—to cause such an increase of the new country demand for labor, and of the means of removing, that the prevalent disposition to emigrate shall be unchecked.

But we must emphatically declare that it is not our object to increase mere emigration from Ireland. The going forth of the poorest and most helpless class of people in the world, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in distant countries, is only not to be deplored, because, on the whole, it is better than the existing alternative. But, though for that reason not to be regretted, still it is attended by circumstances which render it so unsatisfactory and displeasing as to produce comparatively little desire for its extension. Nor can there be a doubt that emigration from Ireland, in order to be much extended, must be altered in character. As well, therefore, from a feeling of repugnance to the present kind of emigration—which has been justly termed a shovelling out of our paupers—as from a conviction that the mode must be greatly changed in order to increase the quantity, we trust that her majesty's government and Parliament may see fit to treat emigration as but a part of something else—that is, as one of the elements of colonization. We are not the advocates of an augmented emigration from Ireland, but of an Irish colonization which would comprise increased emigration.

That part of the Irish nation to which a measure of colonization would be chiefly applicable, consists, for the most part, of the descendants of the ancient native population as distinguished from the Anglo-Irish, and presents a social aspect widely different from that of the latter.

(To be Concluded.)

*Interesting Incidents in the Life of a Statesman.*

DEAR BRETHREN.—Perhaps I should sooner have communicated to you the following reminiscences, which bear attestation alike to the value of one of your excellent publications, and to the Christian character of a distinguished and much lamented statesman.

It was my privilege during a residence in Virginia, to enjoy the friendship of the Hon. Thomas Walker Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy. Being on a visit at his house in Charlottesville, I was conversing with him respecting your volume enterprise, in which he took a deep interest, (as letters which I have from him would abundantly show), when he was led to speak of Mason's treatise on Self-Knowledge. He said he was in Washington prosecuting some business before one of the committees of Congress; time hang rather heavy upon his hands; and he went into a bookstore to procure a novel, or some other light work to drive away the ennui. As he was looking over the titles of various works, his eye was arrested by the word "Self Knowledge." He took down the book—read a brief portion—became more and more interested—purchased and carried it to his room—and was permitted to thank God very soon after that it was the means of acquainting him, not only with himself, but also with the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom to know is life eternal.

He then proceeded to speak of other instances of good effected by means of that book, through his own and others' exertions. Among these was the following: Some time after the period referred to above, he was a member from Albemarle county in the Virginia house of delegates. Going one morning to the Capitol before the hour of meeting, he met on the steps Mr. P——, a member from one of the lower counties, possessed of many excellent qualities, yet unhappily addicted to the dissipation too prevalent among many of those who are separated during the winter months from their families, and exposed to the temptations of that beautiful city. Accosting him, he said, "Gilmer, how is it that you and Gen. B. come here in the morning looking so fresh and vigorous; while others of us feel so exhausted and wretchedly unfit for the duties of the day?" Mr. Gilmer replied, "If you will

walk over with me to my room I will let you into the secret." The hour of meeting had not yet arrived; and so taking his friend by the arm, he drew him over to his chamber in the Powhatan house, and throwing open the door, pointed him to a small table on which lay his Bible and his copy of Mason on Self Knowledge. "There, Sir," said he, "there is the secret which you seek to know." Mr. P. was prevailed upon to remain alone in that room during the day, and the Rev. S. T——, a Presbyterian pastor in that city at the time, and still living, will not have forgotten with what anxiety and earnestness he was waited upon at an hour "out of season," (though not unseasonably for him,) by a distressed sinner begging his prayers, and to know what he must do to be saved. If I mistake not, that gentleman is an active and useful member of the Presbyterian church. Comment on these facts I leave for others. Yours, very truly, S. B.

[*American Messenger.*]

PERILOUS VOYAGE ON A TABLE.—When the Chesapeake was about going down, Mr. A. M. Stem, of Green Spring, O., Mr. W. H. Higgins of Farmington, O., and Mr. Geo. Van Doren of Lower Sandusky, O., left the wreck and attempted to reach the shore supported by a table, to which they clung. After they had floated a few rods from the wreck, Mr. Wm. Steele, of West Mill Creek Penn., thinking that all would be sucked down with the then fast sinking craft, took his chance of escape by leaping into the lake astride the tiller stick. Mr. S. being a large, resolute, muscular man, and somewhat familiar with the water, soon overtook the persons clinging to the table, and joined his fate to their's. Not long after a sea knocked off his hat in which he had placed his pocket book containing valuable papers, when he left his hold on the table and tiller stick, swam after and secured his hat, and returned to the table. His pocket book and tiller stick, however, were lost in the daring adventure.

The four found it difficult to keep the table balanced; and the action of the waves frequently plunged some of the number under. In one instance, Mr. Van Doren was swept completely under and came up on the opposite side of the table. He was much strangled, and af



ter this failed fast in his efforts to keep his head above water. About an hour after leaving the wreck, as Mr. Steele thinks, Mr. Van Doren succeeded in raising himself upon the table face down, and lacking strength to support his head, he soon drowned, and his body rested upon the table some minutes after life was apparently extinct, before the waves washed it off. He said but little after leaving the wreck, and was divested of all his clothing except shirt and pantaloons.

After losing Mr. Van Doren, Mr. Stem and Mr. Higgins occupied one side of the table, and Mr. Steele, being a heavy man, balanced them on the other. The table was without a leaf, and bottom up. By drawing their breasts up against the edge, they could reach over and clasp the legs of the table with their hands, and in this way they kept afloat for hours. Mr. Steele urged his companions to exert themselves constantly in order to prevent chilliness and stupor, but by daylight both had become nearly unconscious, and when picked up by the Harrison, Mr. Higgins had been insensible for some time, his hands fixed to the table legs in a death grasp.

Mr. Steele informs us that he relaxed no effort to work the float towards the shore, until the Harrison came in sight and gave hope of rescue, and that until that time he did not feel much exhausted or chilled, nor did hope for a moment forsake him. But when the Harrison passed by without hearing or heeding his cry for help, his heart sank and he nearly gave up for lost. Still he struggled on, and fortunately the boat soon returned and rescued himself and companions from the very jaws of a watery grave.—*Cleveland Herald*.

**POVERTY IN THE CITY OF PARIS.**—The efforts made by the city authorities of Paris, during the past six months to relieve the poor, have been very great. The object at which they aimed has been to enable the poor to obtain bread at a cheaper rate than the market price. They have already expended eleven hundred thousand dollars, and nearly four hundred thousand more will be required before harvest. On the first of May there were 422,410 persons in a population of 945,731, who were numbered as receiving bread tickets. This is almost one half the population of the city.

The number of paupers is one to fourteen inhabitants; and the number of those receiving bread-tickets, 44 to the 100, or 1 to 2 and 2-10 inhabitants.

**MACHINE FOR TURNING STATUARY.**—One of the most remarkable inventions of the age is that of Mr. Thomas Blanchard, of Boston, for turning busts in a lathe. The art of turning cylinders, balls, and anything of uniform circular form, in the common lathe, has long been practised by ordinary turners, and is familiar to everybody. But the idea of turning in a lathe articles deviating from circular forms appears, at first blush, preposterous and absurd. And yet precisely such a machine has been invented for turning forms of various irregular shapes, such as gun-barrels and gun stocks, spokes of wheels, shoe lasts, wig blocks, tackle blocks, and last, not least in importance, busts of the human form! Machines for all these purposes have been invented by Mr. Blanchard, and one of the latter description is now in full operation in Boston.

The process of casting busts in a mould, after a model, has long been practised, and they may be produced of lead, brass, iron, bronze, or any other malleable substance, as readily as pewter spoons, or bullets may be cast in a mould. But the idea of turning out busts from beautiful marble, by machinery and steam power, in any quantities and of various sizes, and with the most perfect accuracy, after a single model, is truly astonishing, and would never have been dreamed of but by a creative genius like that of Thomas Blanchard. Imagine, gentle reader, a steam engine, in rapid motion, whirling round, and turning out the human head and face divine, with nose, chin, lips, forehead, eyes, ears, neck, breast and shoulders, of perfect proportion and accuracy to nature! Imagine such an eccentric machine, and you will have some idea of the wonderful stretch of invention which conceived and completed such a faculty.

Such a wonderful machine is now in successful operation in Boston, and if any person will take the trouble to search, he can see a bust of Daniel Webster rapidly revolving in one end of the lathe, and at the other he will see 'facsimile' heads of the great expounder, of any desired sizes — *Boston Courier*.



BUCKTHORN. (RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.)

Although this print does not show all the features of this plant with perfect accuracy, it will serve to accompany a more correct description. This species of Buckthorn is particularly recommended for general culture in our country for hedges. The following is an abridgment of the principal facts we find on this plant in the "Trees of America."

The genus *Rhamnus* derives its name from the Greek word 'rhamnos,' a tuft of branches. This, and the Latin 'ramus,' resemble the Celtic word 'ram,' which has a similar signification. The species are numerous, and some of them evergreen, and all of them shrubs, except a few, which attain the height of low trees. Several of them are ornamental, possessing handsome forms, foliage and fruit, the latter being a round or oval berry, sometimes of a bright red. In some species it is valuable for dyeing; while the leaves of several are used for a variety of purposes. The wood of *Rham. Frangula* is preferred in France for making charcoal for gunpowder; in China the leaves of *R. Theezans* are sometimes used for tea; the berries of *R. Ziziphus* are substituted for the fruit of the Jujube in the south of Europe; while *R. catharticus*, represented above, has valuable medicinal properties.

In the wild state this species grows about 8 or 10 feet high, and when cultivated 12 or 15. It requires pruning to give it a strait and slender form; the old wood bears short thorns; the leaves are about an inch long, nearly oval, and bright green. Our young plants are of twice this size. The flowers are small,

cluster in the wild state and are yellowish green. The berries are bluish black, and contain four seeds in distinct cells, ripening in our northern states and in Britain, in the month of October, often remaining after the fall of the leaves.

It is indigenous in Europe and Northern Asia, and has become so in the neighborhood of Boston and West Point. The oldest plant of this species known in this country was in the garden of the venerable Dr. Holyoke of Salem, Massachusetts. He long used the fruit as a cathartic in his medical practice. Several trees are now in that town, 30 or 40 years old, and 12 or 15 feet high, which bear abundantly.

This buckthorn may be readily propagated by seeds, cuttings and layers, like most other species. A rich, moist soil and shady situation are best adapted to it; but it will thrive wherever gooseberries or currants succeed. Dr. Derby of Salem planted a hedge of young buckthorns, chance-sown, in 1809, which was in a state of the utmost perfection in 1842, having never lost a plant or suffered from the attack of any species of insect. He pronounced it the best hedge-plant in the country. He had, at the latter date, 160 rods of such hedges. It endures the severest winters there, puts out its leaves early and loses them late, is not disfigured by dead wood, may be trained and clipped in various forms. Cuttings sent by Mr. D. to various states had all succeeded, and roots will live a long time out of the ground. He sets the plants nine inches apart, in spring or autumn; and trims the latter, the next spring, to within six inches of the ground. This forces out numerous shoots, and makes it grow thick at the bottom: a thing of great importance in hedges. The fruit of this species is the French or Red berries of commerce. When unripe they give the color of saffron; and when ripe, the juice, evaporated with lime or alum, forms a favorite color of the painters, called sap-green. Twenty or thirty ripe berries, when eaten, produce a strong cathartic effect: but being attended with pain and succeeded by thirst, other remedies are now generally preferred. The inner bark affords a yellow dye, and has both cathartic and emetic effects. The syrup of Buckthorn, however, is now the only medical preparation in use from this plant.





The Leguminous plants, or those bearing pods, are diverse in size, appearance and properties; but, resembling each other in this particular, are ranked in one genus, in the natural system of arrangement; and form one of great interest and importance.

Our attention is early attracted by some of the leguminous plants, as they are among the most useful and pleasing, as well as most common. Peas and beans, which form so important a part of the food of many nations, are among them; and these we are introduced to in the days of early childhood, in such a manner as to afford us the best opportunity to form an intimate acquaintance with them. One of the first useful and most pleasing employments of children is that of preparing peas for table; and who can not recall the feelings of admiration excited by the beauty of the seeds, and their seed-vessel? The graceful form, the bright, uniform and delicate color of the envelope, the symmetrical arrangement of the seeds, disposed at regular distances and diminishing by a scarcely perceptible, but exact law from one end of the line to the other: these qualities strike the eye, even of the little child, with greater force than words; and, in so doing, accomplish one of their evident designs, viz.: that of attracting the notice, exciting the interest and stimulating the curiosity of one of those beings, for whose intellectual and moral use they were created, as well as for physical gratification and sustenance.

The pod-bearing plants, as they are regarded by most observers, embrace two distinct botanical genera. The Silica, though resembling a legume in most respects, differs from it in the position of the seeds and some other particulars.

Here is one of the legumina, most interesting from its biblical associations, viz. that which it is supposed to be alluded to in the parable of the Prodigal Son. The word 'husks,' used in our translation, must then be taken to signify the pods, which form the fruit, or seed-vessels. The plant is a tree of some size, and yields them in such quantities, that they afford an article of food for some of the domestic animals in Palestine, at the present day. This is the opinion of intelligent travellers generally, and of our missionaries, whose opinions on such subjects are entitled to the highest respect.

We will merely add here, that the Catalpa tree, whose seeds we have this year diffused gratuitously, in considerable numbers in all parts of our country, is a pod-bearing tree. It is not strictly a leguminous kind, however: for the seeds are disposed loosely, and without connection, when ripe, round a long, slender stem or rod, which extends from one end of the pod to the other.

We will close by informing our subscribers, that they need not hesitate to plant the light, filamentous seeds of this beautiful native American tree, whenever they receive them from us, as they grow with great certainty, at least in this vicinity, at a late season. Could our friends see the rich aspect of the Catalpas lately in full bloom in our public squares, streets and gardens, examine their delicate blossoms and smell their sweet and delicate perfume, they would need no argument from us, to secure them for their own grounds and neighbourhoods. One of our friends has planted a quantity, for the express purpose of giving away the trees for the public benefit.

HIGHER.—A noble motto for a young man. Higher. Never look down. Aim high; push high; leap high. If you cannot reach the stars, you can have the satisfaction of drawing near to them. He who stands in an elevated position, is sure to catch the first rays of the glorious sun. So he who is always stepping up and reaching up will first catch the favors and blessings of Heaven as they descend. There is no object on which we gaze, that gives us so much pleasure, as the upward and continued progress in moral culture and robust virtue of enterprising young men. When the chains of sloth are broken: the vision is clear; the heart

buoyant; and the affections and purposes strong. Higher and still higher objects will be gained; nobler purposes be achieved and a sublime elevation attained, worthy to fill with joy future generations as they march on in the same glorious path.—*Portland Tribune.*

### The Little Sister.

Harriet Martineau, in her essays upon Household Education, thus describes the sensations of a child of nine years of age, upon the introduction of a little stranger into the family, to gladden the hearts of the domestic circle.

I well remember that the strongest feelings I ever entertained towards any human being were towards a sister, born when I was nine years old. I doubt whether any event in my life ever exerted so strong an educational influence over me as her birth. The emotions excited in me were overwhelming for above two years; and I recall them as vividly as ever now, when I see her with a child of her own in her arms. I threw myself on my knees many times in a day, to thank God that he permitted me to see the growth of a human being from the beginning. I leaped from my bed gaily every morning as this thought beamed upon me with the morning light. I learnt all my lessons without missing a word for many months, that I might be worthy to watch her in the nursery during my play hours. I used to sit on a stool opposite to her as she was asleep, with a Bible on my knees, trying to make out how a creature like this might rise from strength to strength, till it became like Christ.

My great pain was, (and it was truly at times a despair,) to think what a work lay before this thoughtless little being. I could not see how she was to learn to walk with such soft and pretty limbs; but the talking was the despair. I fancied that she would have to learn every word separately, as I learned my French Vocabulary; and I looked at the big Johnson's Dictionary till I could not bear to think about it. If I, at nine years old, found it so hard to learn through a small book like that Vocabulary, what would it be to her to begin at two years old such a big one as that! Many a time I feared that she never could possibly learn to speak. And when I thought of all the trees and plants, and all the

stars, and all the human faces she must learn, to say nothing of lessons—I was dreadfully oppressed, and almost wished she had never been born. Then followed the relief of finding that walking came of itself—step by step; and then, that talking came of itself—word by word at first, and then many new words in a day.

Never did I feel a relief like this, when the dread of this mighty task was changed into amusement at her funny use of words, and droll mistakes about them.—This taught me the lesson, never since forgotten, that a way always lies open before us, for all that is necessary for us to do, however impossible and terrible it may appear beforehand. I felt that if an infant could learn to speak, nothing is to be despaired of from human powers exerted according to God's laws. Then followed the anguish of her childish illnesses—the misery of her wailing after vaccination, when I could neither bear to stay in the nursery nor to keep away from her: and the terror of the back stairs, and of her falls, when she found her feet; and the joy of her glee when she first knew the sunshine, and the flowers, and the opening spring; and the shame if she did any thing rude, and the glory when she did anything right and sweet.

The early life of that child was to me a long course of intense emotions which, I am certain, have constituted the most important part of my education. I speak openly of them here, because I am bound to tell the best I know about Household Education; and on that, as on most subjects, the best we have to tell is our own experience. And I tell it more readily because I am certain that my parents had scarcely any idea of the passions and emotions that were working within me, through my own unconsciousness of them at the time, and the natural modesty which makes children conceal the strongest and deepest of their feelings; and it may be well to give parents a hint that more is passing in the hearts of their children, on occasion of the gift of a new soul to the family circle, than the ingenious mind can recognise, or knows how to direct.

The losses at the gaming houses in Paris, amount to from 5000 to 50,000 fcs. nightly, and the number of crimes committed in France increases six times as fast as the population.—*French paper.*



**American Museum at Copenhagen, in Denmark.**

[TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH.]

An account of the founding of a Museum for the American Antiquities at Copenhagen having been published in the *National Intelligencer* in April, 1845, we have thought it would be interesting to our readers to present an account of the valuable additions which have been since made to it, from a report made by the accomplished secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen, Charles C. Rafn, and published in the annals of that Society, from which it has been translated.

The antiquities of the Scandinavians, found in Greenland and other parts of the polar regions of America, are of great interest, as they conclusively show the occupation of the country in the 10th and subsequent centuries. It is gratifying to learn that so much interest is taken in Denmark in the ancient history of America, and that a museum has been founded for the collection and preservation of its antiquities.

1. 'Antiquities of the Ancient Icelanders and Norwegians in Greenland.' Two fragments of bell-metal have been sent to the cabinet, to one of which is a piece of the lower edge of a very huge ancient Scandinavian church bell. It was found in the summer of 1843, by the Maagecliff, in the Fish bay near the Scandinavian ruins, where formerly other pieces of bell metal have been discovered. The other fragment is a smaller and rude molten mass, which was found near the winter dwelling of the Greenlanders, in Kangerdluarsuk, (the frith of weeping). However insignificant these fragments are, still they are remarkable, because they confirm the evidence of the residence of the ancient Scandinavians in these regions.

2. 'Antiquities of the Esquimaux.'—A collection of these was sent to the Society by a merchant in the colony of Holsteinborough. It consists of the following pieces: A comb made of bone, only one inch in breadth, but three and a half inches in length; it is semi-circular on the upper part and perforated, and was found in 1842 in a ruinous dwelling, near Timmerlet, west of Holsteinborough; and an arrow or harpoon made of bone, such as were used in salmon-fishing in the olden time, found by digging near

the colony of Holsteinborough in the same year; a point made of bone and a reindeer arrow, with a hook and a bladder-arrow of bone with a copper point, to which is fastened an iron pin. Then a small knife with a handle of bone, found near the tomb of an Esquimaux, and, what is considered to be of great importance, a fragment of bell metal, which probably belonged to one of the ancient Norwegian churches, and of which the Esquimaux had formed the head of an arrow or a harpoon by the process of whetting it into the form of the most ancient stone harpoons of Greenland. The one end seems to have been perforated, but without success. It was discovered near the Straight of Andreas Oslen, thirty-two English miles south of Holsteinborough. At the same time were sent several harpoons and other weapons used in the whale fishery, some bird arrows, and a discus studded with bones, together with a beautifully-preserved and very remarkable article, called in the language of the Greenlanders, *terkiak*, (blinds, or spectacle, to shelter the eyes from the snow), made of a walrus tooth. It was found in an ancient Esquimaux tomb, in the inner part of the Bay of Isertak, forty English miles north of Holsteinborough, and, according to the assertion of the Greenlanders, it had been ornamented with a bead in a small hole which was adjusted above the place fitted for the nose; the openings for the eyes are oblong and very narrow.—The *terkiaks* of the modern Greenlanders are made of wood, but generally lined with small pieces of bone, which are rivetted on them.

Another highly interesting collection of Esquimaux antiquities was presented by the Danish Major Fasting, formerly Royal Surveyor of Northern Greenland. It contained a number of different objects made of the stone which the Greenlanders called *Angmak*, all found in the Bay near Goodhaven, and some split pieces of the same stone gathered along the coasts of Northern Greenland, and a still more numerous collection of such broad and flat pieces of *Angmak* and other still harder stones, such as *chalcedony*, *hornblend*, &c., which were gathered near *Ikaresak* in the district of *Umanak*. This collection contained many cut and whetted arrow heads, and harpoon points, a broken borer, and the like; then an ullo

(knife made of iron and oak wood, with a grindstone of Greenlandish slate, discovered near a female tomb at Ikarsak; five different implements for the chase, on a diminutive scale, made of wood and bone, and a fishing hook of bone in its natural size, all found in a male tomb at the same place.

One of the most interesting objects of this collection is a bow formed of a thick whalebone, with a strengthening band of the same material tied beneath it with straps of seal skin. The string is wanting, and the bow is 11-4 yards in length: it was found in the same spot together with several arrows. One of these is long with a hooked head made of bone, another is shorter with a round head and a raven feather tied with sinews.

On the presentation of these objects at the first quarterly meeting of the Society last year, Major Fasting read a paper showing that the Greenlanders by their word Angmak probably did not signify a certain stone, but any stone which might be shaped into an instrument. This opinion seems to be corroborated by the split stones which had been received last year, together with the remarkable circumstance that it has not yet been possible to ascertain if this species of stone is to be met with in larger masses in the interior of the country, while it hitherto is found frequently on the coast, particularly in such small pieces and clefts as have been mentioned above. According to the observations of a gentleman who lived upwards of fifty years in Greenland among the natives, it is remarked that the Greenlanders make use of such short bows when they are shooting the reindeer from a hiding place, (*fielster*), of which it is supposed that trails are found in different parts.

Together with this collection, Major Fasting sent in from the Colonial Director on Egedeminde, Mr. Arentz, a whale harpoon made of bone, with an iron point and four hooks; several arrow-heads, made of Angmak; and an ullo (knife for the women) of stone—all found in the environs of the colony. On another occasion, a merchant of Holsteinborough transmitted, among several less important objects, two interesting antiquities—an instrument made of bone like a knife, with an embossed stripe carved along the blade, and having the hilt embellished with many other chiselled ornaments.

It was found near an ancient Esquimaux grave at Amalik, and none of the Greenlanders, not even the oldest, knew of the use of this implement, but they supposed that it might have been employed by the ancient seamstresses in order to scratch the patterns on the skin, in the same manner as the natives now employ the 'tigursaus.' The other remarkable article is an ullo or knife to cut the skins, such as the eastern Greenlanders still use for this purpose. It is different from that used on the western coast, the blade being sustained, not by one, but by two holders, the one of which on this instrument is made of bone and the other of wood. The blade of the knife itself is formed of the fragment of a saw.

3. 'Indian Antiquities from North America.' Among other Indian Antiquities from North America, the museum received from Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith in Boston, some fragments of a huge caldron, which has been comparatively very thin, and the edge of which was bent down across an iron ring in order to strengthen it. On each side is attached a large and broad plate, which has a double bend, and appears to be of the same composition as the caldron. In these brass plates are still seen the relics of an iron handle. Of still greater importance, and particularly interesting, is a discovery made by Dr. Smith, at Fall river, near the town of Troy, state of Massachusetts, which enters in a close relation to a former discovery on the same spot made several years ago, and presented to the cabinet by Dr. Webb, in Boston and is mentioned in the memoirs of the society for the year 1840-44, pp. 104, 119, fr. Jab. V. Parts of a human skeleton were exhumed, which had been burned there in a sitting posture, with the legs flexed upon the thighs. The body had been carefully enveloped in several coverings of braided bark cloth. On the chest was found a large breastplate of brass, at the lower extremity of which, and completely encircling the body, was a belt consisting of metallic tubes arranged in close contact with each other so as to make a continuous cincture.

On the skeleton was found a number of white beads of a delicate white composition resembling pipe clay, in the form of clipped cylinders, and of a very irregular size. The beads had been fastened on the dress, which was made of braided



dark cloth of different textures. This interesting belt or girdle, consisting of brass tubes, which bears the most astonishing resemblance to belts that have been found in different regions in Denmark and Iceland, and are now preserved at the museum at Copenhagen, gives a better and more distinct idea of these belts by its superior completeness, and it deserves therefore a more particular description. The tubes are 3 1-2 inches in length, and were formed around pieces of hollow reed, the edges being brought so nicely in contact as to give them the appearance of unbroken cylinders. Through the enclosed reed sinews or narrow strips of animal hide were passed and the ends braided together, so that another string similar in kind might run transversely at top and bottom, and thus complete the belt. Instead of leather straps are found in some of them braided threads. The bronze covering is of a beautiful composition, and as, when polished, it resembles gold, the belt must have had a brilliant appearance.

4. 'Mexican Antiquities.' This division of the museum has been augmented with several articles which Professor F. Liebman brought with him to Denmark from his travels in Mexico. The most important of these were excavated from the subterranean sepulchral vault in the palace of Mitla, and consisted of an idol of nephrite, representing the god Huzilipotzi in a sitting posture. He wears a beard and has his arms folded on the breast. His head-gear is wanting. The eyes are formed by a circular line, and the whole figure is only three inches in height. From Mitla is likewise a little figure of terra cotta, of a very coarse workmanship, representing a bust, with the arms folded over the breast. Two heads of figures, in basso-relievo, with their head-gear; a bust, in basso relievo, representing a man holding a sceptre in his hand; two heads, likewise in basso-relievo, resembling masks and two heads of animals, together with several less important fragments, all of terra cotta, and three small cylinders of alabaster. Professor Liebman presented likewise two small idols of quartz of very uncouth workmanship, being only 1 1-2 inch in height; they appear to represent the image of the same idol Huzilipotzi, and have served as amulets. They were excavated on the banks of the Lake Zanetze, in the

eastern part of Oaxaca. From the same region were received five white beads of quartz and several slabs of obsidian, and a piece of the same stone, the flats of which had been cleft from the hacienda of Santa Cruz, in the neighbourhood of Tehuantepec; a copper wedge, which exactly resembles those of a smaller size in Scandinavia. Among other fragments is a terra-cotta, with a head ornamented with a tuft of feathers, which calls to the mind the image of the Egyptian Typhon.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

#### Henry Martyn.

Towards the middle of the last century, John Martyn of Truro, was working with his hands in the mines near that town. He was a wise man, who knowing the right use of leisure hours, employed himself for higher and more lucrative pursuits; and who, knowing the right use for money, devoted his enlarged means to procure for his four children a liberal education. Henry, the younger of his sons, was accordingly entered at the University of Cambridge, where, in January, 1801, he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the honorary rank of senior wrangler. There also he became the disciple, and as he himself would have said, the convert of Charles Simeon. Under the counsels of that eminent teacher, the guidance of Mr. Wilberforce, and the aid of Mr. Grant, he entered the East India Company's service as a chaplain. After a residence in Hindostan of about five years, he returned homewards through Persia in broken health. Pausing at Shiraz, he labored there during twelve months, with the ardor of a man who, distinctly perceived the near approach of death, feared lest it should intercept the great work for which alone he desired to live. That work, the translation of the New Testament into Persian accomplished, he resumed his way towards Constantinople, followed his mismander (one Hassan Aga) at a gallop, nearly the whole distance from Tabriz to Tocat, under the rays of a burning sun, and the pressure of continual fever.

On the 6th of October, 1812, in the thirty-second year of his age, he brought the journal of his life to a premature close, by inscribing in it the following words, while he sought a momentary repose under the shadow of some trees, at the foot of the Caramanian mountains:

"I sat in the orchard and thought with sweet comfort and fear, of God,—in solitude my company, my friend and comforter. Oh! when shall time give place to eternity? When shall appear that new heaven and new earth, wherein dwell righteousness and love? There shall in no wise enter anything that defileth; none of that wickedness which has made men worse than wild beasts; none of those corruptions which add still more to the miseries of mortality, shall be seen or heard of any more." Ten days afterwards, these aspirations were fulfilled. His body was laid in the grave by the hands of strangers at Tocot, and to his disembodied spirit was revealed that awful vision, which it is given to the pure in heart, and to them alone, to contemplate.—*Macaulay.*

#### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

##### PUNNING.

###### *Caution to Youth of both Sexes.*

My little dears, who learn to read,  
Pray early learn to shun  
That very silly thing indeed  
Which people call a pun.  
Read Entick's rules, and 'twill be found  
How simple an offence  
It is to make the self same sound  
Afford a double sense.

For instance, ale may make you ail,  
Your aunt an ant may kill,  
You in a vale may buy a veil,  
And Bill may pay the bill.  
Or if to France your bark you steer,  
At Dover it may be,  
A peer appears upon the pier,  
Who, blind, still goes to sea.

Thus one might say, when to a treat  
Good friends accept our greeting,  
'Tis meat that men who meet to eat  
Should eat their meat when meeting.  
Brawn on the board's no bore indeed,  
Although from boar prepared;  
Nor can the fowl on which we feed,  
Fowl feeding be declared.

Thus one ripe fruit may be a pear,  
And yet be pared again,  
And still be one, which seemeth rare  
Until we do explain.  
It therefore should be all your aim  
To speak with simple care;  
For who, however fond game,  
Would choose to swallow hair?

A fat man's gait may make us smile,  
Who has no gate to chose;  
The farmer sitting on his style,  
No stylish person knows.

Perfumers men of scents must be;  
Some Scilly men are bright;  
A brown man oft deep read we see,  
A black a wicked wight.

Most wealthy men good manors have,  
However vulgar they;  
And actors still the harder slave,  
The oftener they play.  
So poets can't the baize obtain  
Unless their tailors choose,  
While grooms and coachmen not in vain  
Each evening seek the Mews.

The dyer, who by dying lives,  
A dire life maintains;  
The glazier, it is known, receives,  
His profits from his panes  
By gardeners thyme is tied, 'tis true,  
When spring is in its prime;  
But time or tide won't wait for you  
If you are tied to time.

Then now you see, my little dears,  
The way to make a pun,  
A trick which you, through coming years,  
Should sedulously shun.  
The fault admits of no defence;  
For, wheresoe'er 'tis found  
You sacrifice the sound for sense,  
The sense is never sound.

So let your word and actions too,  
One single meaning prove,  
And, just in all you say or do,  
You'll gain esteem and love.  
In mirth and play no harm you'll know,  
When duty's task is done;  
But parents ne'er should let ye go  
Unpunished for a pun.—*Hood.*

##### The Electric Clock.

Have you seen an electric check? If not you have yet to see one of the wonders of this wonder-working age; a beautiful example of natural phenomena co-operating with the skill of the mechanician.

Will you read a description of this clock? Here it is—the best we can supply without the aid of drawing. The clock we have before us is enclosed in a neat oak case, about four and a half feet in height, and one foot, four inches wide. Its face is of ample dimensions, very plain in appearance, and is furnished with second, minute and hour hands, in all respects similar to those of the usual construction. The pendulum is the same length as that of the ordinary old fashioned eight day clocks. Here, however, analogy ceases. It is true, there are some wheels and pinions to move the hands, and afford accurate indications of the divisions and progress of time; but



these are few in number, and do their work in a manner totally different from those in other kinds of clocks. The electric clock has neither weight nor spring, nor power of any other kind, within itself, to keep it in motion; and it therefore never requires winding up. The very terms employed to denote important parts of common clocks are inapplicable to this. Thus the escapement of a clock implies some contrivance by which the motive power is permitted to escape; that is, to expend its force in such equal quantities, and at such exactly equal intervals, that the motion of the hands shall be uniform so long as the power is sustained. As the giving or maintaining power of the electric clock is entirely independent of the machinery, there is no necessity for an escapement.

Whence, then, does the electric clock derive its power of continuous motion? Wait a little—we will try to explain it.

There are two very small copper wires fixed in the angles of the clock case, which communicate with similar wires at the back of the pendulum bar, and are thence continued to a coil of the same kind of wire enclosed in a circular brass box, which box constitutes what is usually termed the bob of the pendulum. The box being hollow in the direction of its axis, the cavity thus formed admits of the insertion of two sets of permanent magnets, whose similar poles are placed near to, but not in contact with each other. These magnets are kept in their places, by being enclosed in brass boxes secured to the sides of the clock case. The pendulum is so adjusted that it has, of course, perfect freedom of motion; whilst in its oscillations it passes alternately to the poles of the magnet just mentioned.

Leaving the clock for a few minutes, we now observe two copper wires, the ends of which are in contact with those within the case. Continuing their course along the wall, these wires pass out of doors, descend below the surface of the earth, and, at a short distance from the house, are connected the one with a few bushels of coke, and the other with five or six plates of zinc. These materials are buried in a hole in the earth, about four feet square, and five feet deep, the coke being placed at the bottom with a layer of earth above it, and then the zinc

plates are laid thereon, and the whole covered up, thus forming a galvanic battery. Herein consists the power, which imparts to the clock a current of electricity being induced by the coke and zinc, which, although of low intensity, is unlimited as to quantity, the source whence it is derived being the earth itself.—The pendulum being set in motion and the current of electricity through the wires established, a beautiful arrangement of simple mechanism immediately comes into operation, by means of which the circuit is broken and renewed at each alternate oscillation. Thus, by the skill of the inventor, the combined agencies of galvano-electricity, electro-magnetism; and permanent magnetism, are made to produce an uniform, and so to speak, perpetual motion of the pendulum; and we obtain a time-measurer of such extraordinary accuracy, that we believe it will bear comparison, in this respect, with the best constructed chronometer.

If it be desired to have other clocks in different parts of the house, that we have been describing requires only to be connected with them by a copper wire, and the circuit completed to the battery; and they will all be kept going by the motion of one pendulum, and record exactly the same time. So also the public clocks in a town could, by similar means, be made to synchronise.

Such is the electric clock, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh—a gentleman deservedly known in the scientific world for his successful labours in connection with the electrical telegraph; and who is likely soon to be, if possible, better known for achieving in that particular department a means of communication which leaves far behind it all that has hitherto been accomplished.—SEL.

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq. — The great and good Poet, Cowper, expressed, in the most impressive language, an uncommon affection for the memory of his mother, (who died when he was only six years old,) when his cousin, Mrs. Bodham, presented him with her picture long after her death. In a letter to the lady who sent it, he said, 'I had rather possess that picture than the richest jewel in the British crown; for I loved her with an affection that her death, fifty-two years since, has not in the least abated.'—SEL.

## POETRY.

## Get up Early.

## I.

Get up early! Time is precious,  
Waste it not in bed;  
Get up early! while the dew-drops  
O'er the fields are spread;  
Get up early! when the red sun  
First begins to rise;  
Get up early! when the darkness  
Fades from earth and skies.

## II.

Get up early! It is sinful  
To be wasting time:  
Get up early! while the dear birds  
Sing their morning chime;  
Get up early! while the flowers  
Blush upon the sod;  
Get up early! while all nature  
Blesses Nature's God.

## III.

Get up early! And prepare ye  
For the long day's toil;  
Get up early! if ye labor  
To improve your soil;  
Get up early! if a rhymester  
Be your task to write;  
Get up early! oh, ye lazy,  
And feel as I do, RIGHT! [SEL.]

## A Recollection of my First View of the Sea.

Oh! I remember long ago,  
When life was new to me,  
My eyes in young amazement burst  
Upon the glorious sea.

I stood upon my own green hills,  
My father by my side—  
And, lost in raptures of delight,  
Upon his breast I cried.

It was so bright and beautiful,  
And lay so calmly there,  
Tho' pictured in my thoughts before  
'Twas nothing half so fair.

And one small bark, with sails of white,  
Upon its bosom lay,  
It seemed a bird that loved the sea  
And would not fly away.

My father sigh'd at my delight,  
And led me there once more,  
When the same sea was foaming white  
And strewn with wrecks the shore.

I shuddered o'er the altered scene,  
And to his bosom crept,  
And for the ships and brave men there  
I trembled and I wept.

"Even so my son," my father said,  
"It is with human life,  
One morning hour of calm and peace,  
The rest is storm and strife—"

"Seek not for happiness on earth,  
For pleasure here below,

Soon shalt thou feel, as all have felt,  
Its misery and woe.

"Trust not the visions of fond youth,  
As fleeting, false, as fair,  
But in the calmest hours of life  
For darkest storms prepare.

"The bark you saw but yesterday,  
Hath reach'd its goal and grave,  
Its shattered hulk and broken mast  
Are far beneath the wave.

"Securely safe its fated crew  
Nor watch nor ward would keep,  
Over their heads the billows flew,  
And with their bark they sleep.

"But yonder gallant ship that stems  
And braves the angry main,  
Shall yet, through danger, gloom and strife,  
Its distant haven gain.

"For careful are its mariners,  
And rich its precious load;  
They do what men becomes to do—  
And trust the rest to God."—*Albion.*

*Short French Phrases, appropriate to the season.*—Selected for Dwight's Am. Maga. by a young student of French.

9. Venez faire un tour dans le parc.
10. Nous entendrons chanter les oiseaux.
11. Nous trouverons de la fraîcheur sous l'ombrage.
12. Voilà une abeille sur un chevrefeuille.
13. Elle cueille le miel.
14. Elle le portera à la ruche.

*Translation of French Phrases, page 464.*—

1. It is very warm.
2. The turf and the flowers are quite burnt.
3. Happily we have good fruits to refresh us.
4. Here are some apricots, plums, figs and melons.
5. The pears and the peaches will ripen soon.
6. It is long since a drop of rain has fallen.
7. It would come very seasonably now.
8. Do not fail to water your garden this evening.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE,  
AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER;

With numerous Engravings.

Edited by Theodore Dwight.

Is published weekly, at the office of the New York Express, No. 112 Broadway, at 4 cents a number, or, to subscribers paying in advance, \$2 a year. 7 sets for \$10. Monthly, in covered pamphlets, at same price.

Postmasters are authorized to remit money, and are requested to act as agents.

Enclose a Two Dollar Bill, without payment of postage, and the work will be sent for the year.

Vols. I. and II., half-bound, or in muslin, \$2.50 each, may be ordered through booksellers.